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Brachythecium denticulatum, Linn.—B. rivulare, Bruch.—B. collinum, Schp.—B. collinum, *var.*—B. Utahense, James.—B. Fendleri, Sulliv.

Eurynchium strigosum, Hoffm.—E. diversifolium, Br. Eu.

Amblystegium confervoides, Schwaegr.—A. minutissmum, S. & L.—A. serpens, Linn.—A. orthocladon, Beauv.—A. radicale, Brid.—A. compactum, C. Müll.

Sterodon plicatile, Mitt.

Limnobium palustre, Br. Eu.

Hypnum filicinum, Linn.—H. uncinatum, Hedw.—H. reptile, Mx., *var.*—H. curvifolium, Hedw.

HEPATICÆ.

Marchantia polymorpha, Linn.

Jungermannia pumila, With.—J. tricophylla, Linn.

Scapania compacta, Linn.

Reboulia hemisphaerica, Rad.

§ 93. **Acanthospermum xanthoides and Clerodendron Siphonanthus.**—It would be well if the date of the appearance of introduced plants were recorded, and the history of their advents made out before they became widely disseminated, and I was glad to see Prof. Wood make mention of the above-named plants in the March No. of the BULLETIN. In regard to these plants he has been misinformed; one would infer from his notes that *Acanthospermum* was first detected last summer, and that the *Clerodendron*, though known for several years past, was now first determined. Having known both plants for several years, it is proper that the record as to these points should be modified I saw *Acanthospermum* growing abundantly in the Southern States over four years ago, and had previous to that time received specimens from Mr. P. J. Berckmans, who lives a few miles from Augusta, Ga. Having named the *Clerodendron* for him several years ago, I wrote to Mr. Berckmans asking him for the history of both plants. Though actively engaged in the nursery business, Mr. B. is interested in, and an accurate observer of native plants, and all others that he meets with, and we are indebted to him for the knowledge of localities for several choice Southern species, especially for a new locality for the rare and unfruitful *Elliottia*, as recorded in the BULLETIN a few years ago. In reply to my inquiries, Mr. Berckmans writes :

Acanthospermum xanthoides.—About the year 1851 the then existing factory of Belleville, a few miles from Augusta, received a quantity of wool imported from Buenos Ayres. This wool was found to contain great numbers of small burs, which were separated by the picking machine, and the "trash" was thrown outside of the picker room. The following year there sprang up innumerable plants of a spreading habit, which covered the ground all around the factory, and in a very few years the surrounding country was filled with the plant. The hooks upon the involucre allow the heads, or burs, to attach themselves to the legs of cattle, and in this way the seeds are carried about and widely scattered.

I first saw the plant in 1857, when it made its appearance on my place simultaneously with *Lespedeza striata*, and I attribute its introduction here to the servants, who formerly had frequent intercourse with those at the Belleville factory. I have seen the plant in numerous places along the South Carolina Railroad, and also in Savannah, and there is scarcely a roadside within many miles of Augusta, if the soil is sandy, that is free from this plant. While it seems to prefer sandy localities, it will grow quite luxuriantly on clay soils. Mr. Ravenel gave me its name many years ago.

Clerodendron Siphonanthus.—In 1870 a friend gave me a water color painting, which he made in 1854 or '55, of a plant found growing at Charleston, S. C., in which city he then lived, with a request to give him the name of the plant. Not recognizing it, I sent the drawing to Mr. H. W. Ravenel of Aiken, S. C., who was also unable to give the name, and I afterwards sent the drawing to Dr. George Thurber for the purpose of ascertaining its name. In 1873 I found numerous specimens of the plant in a garden in Augusta, from which I procured some flower stems and sent them to Dr. Thurber, who in a few days replied to my query, by giving it the name—*Clerodendron Siphonauthus.* I at the same time sent specimens to Prof. Asa Gray, who wrote me a few days after Dr. Thurber, giving it the same name. When Mr. Ravenel received the drawing, he informed me that the plant had been growing in his garden for several years, it having been sent to him from lower South Carolina, but that his produced white flowers. The drawing was made from plants found on Sullivan's Island, in Charleston harbor, it being supposed that the seed was introduced with ship's ballast, unloaded at the island. Being in Macon, Ga., in the fall of 1873, I saw several specimens of the plant in the garden of Wm. B. Johnston, Esq., to whom I gave the name, which I had recently received from Drs. Gray and Thurber, and it being difficult to remember, wrote it down for him.

I have both the yellow and white flowered forms in cultivation, the latter from Mr. Ravenel. The plants perfected their fruit in the fall of 1874; it is a fleshy berry of an intense sky-blue color.

P. J. BERCKMANS.

I feel quite sure that I saw *Acanthospermum* described in one of the southern agricultural journals, several years ago, but not having access to a file of these, I am unable to give the reference.

GEORGE THURBER.

§ 94. **Phaseolus multiflorus.**—In "Vegetables cultivated by the Indians, II." (BULL. p. 87) it is said that "Dr. Trumbull thinks the American bean described by Cornuti, pp. 184–5, could not have been P. multiflorus, L., as the seeds were 'subrotundi et nigri.'" The present writer having given expression, at the same place cited just above in your article, to a different view, it is proper to say that Willdenow who, and not Linnæus, was the author of P. multiflorus, founds the latter directly on Cornuti's plant. (Willd. Sp. Pl. 3, p. 1030.) As to Purslane we cannot, except by inference, carry it further back than "the first settlement of the country," which is the date assigned in the note on Josselyn.